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BREZHNEV GREETINGS ON PEACE, DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

LD182230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan (TASS)--Here is the full text of Leonid Brezhnev's greetings to the participants of the World Forum of Youth and Students for Peace, Detente and Disarmament:

"Dear friends:

I cordially greet the participants of the World Forum of Youth and Students for Peace, Detente and Disarmament. The convocation of such a broad meeting of representatives of youth of various political and ideological orientations, a meeting which is devoted to the struggle for peace and the prevention of the danger of war, is a joyous testimony to the responsible approach of the young generation to problems which worry all of humanity.

The state of world affairs today cannot fail to arouse concern. The actions of the forces of militarism, aggression and repression threaten to reduce to zero everything positive which has been achieved on the path of the development of mutual understanding, trust, and world cooperation between peoples and states in the past decade. The flywheel of the fatal arms race is spinning increasingly dangerously. Today there is no higher or more noble aim than to halt this process, to prevent humanity from creeping toward catastrophe, to preserve detente and to continue along the path toward a durable, just and democratic peace.

It is symbolic that the world gathering of young peace supporters, which is being conducted by you, is taking place in the capital of Finland, Helsinki, where the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was signed.

Youth can and must make a great contribution in turning this historic document into political practice. Today it is insufficient simply to wish for peace. Peace must be defended. It must be struggled for. People must be taught to live in peace and friendship in our world from youth. The wide-ranging cooperation of youth organizations of various orientations is called upon to contribute to this, first and foremost.

For the Soviet Union, the struggle for peace and the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence always was and remains a task of primary importance. We believe that the only sensible path toward removing the threat of war is the path of talks with the strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. Our country came out against and comes out against the policy of diktat and expansionism, in favor of a free and independent development of peoples, and for the just political settlement of all problems which create international tension.

May your forum become a good stimulus for the activation of the participation of the youth and students of the world in the movement of peace-loving forces against the arms race, for disarmament, the strengthening of peace and security!

I wish you success in this struggle!

L. Brezhnev

PARIS COLLOQUIUM HITS U.S. DISARMAMENT STANCE

LD231109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "The Main Problem"]

[Text] Paris--"Science and Disarmament" was the title of a colloquim organized by the French Institute of International Relations. Taking part in its work were politicians and prominent scientists from many countries.

The discussion which developed touched on various aspects of arms limitation. Soviet Professor M.A. Milshteyn noted that back in 1975 the USSR proposed the conclusion of an international agreement "on banning the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons." This proposal, the scientist stressed, attracted the attention of many states and was approved at the 30th UN General Assembly session.

It is no secret that at the talks in progress in the Geneva disarmament committee the delegations of certain Western countries, first and foremost the U.S. representatives, are striving to hinder progress along the path toward reaching agreement on banning the production of new types of mass destruction weapons. This highly dangerous practice was resolutely condemned at the Paris colloquium. It is noteworthy, LE MONDE notes, that American scientists present at the forum "criticized the doctrine of 'limited nuclear war,' which formed the basis of the notorious Presidential Directive 59."

W. Panofsky, a Stanford University professor and well-known U.S. physicist, noted in his speech at the international meeting that in the last decade it was possible to achieve certain successes in the arms control sphere. According to the American scientist the SALT I treaty helped strengthen international security.

COMMUNIQUE ON 98TH CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION

LD230951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 4

["Communique on 98th Session of CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 98th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in Moscow on 13-15 January 1981.

The following country representatives on the Executive Committee and deputy heads of government took part in the session: A. Lukanov of Bulgaria, J. Marjai of Hungary, Huyhn Tan Phat of the SRV, G. Weiss of the GDR, F. Bravo of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, M. Jagielski of Poland, P. Niculescu of Romania, N.V. Talyzin of the USSR, and R. Rohlicek of the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, S. Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and SFRY permanent representative at CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

N.V. Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, took part in the session.

A. Lukanov, Bulgarian representative on the Executive Committee, chaired the session.

The Executive Committee examined the question of progress made in drawing up agreements aimed at the implementation of long-term targeted programs of cooperation among the CEMA countries and outlined measures to accelerate this work further. It was noted that at the present time more than 120 multilateral agreements on the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs have been signed by CEMA member-countries.

The countries' representatives on the Executive Committee held mutual consultations on questions of improving cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, in the course of which they stressed the importance of interested countries' pursuing a coordinated scientific and technical policy, strengthening reciprocal links in scientific-technical and production-economic cooperation among the CEMA countries, and intensifying the comprehensive approach to planning, providing for research, technical development, the bringing of new products into production and the organization of reciprocal deliveries. Attention was paid to the necessity of concentrating efforts on the resolution of the most important issues of scientific and technical cooperation arising from measures included in long-term targeted cooperation programs, mainly on a contract basis. It was noted that attention is best concentrated in the first place on the creation of machine and equipment complexes and the development of progressive technologies which ensure substantial growth in social production efficiency, and also on the implementation of measures for making rational use of raw materials and energy sources and ensuring a further considerable increase in the technical standard and quality of reciprocally delivered production.

The Executive Committee instructed the CEMA organs to draw up proposals aimed at expanding the cooperation between the CEMA member-countries in order to provide more fully for fuel and energy requirements for the period through 1990 and in the longer term.

The Executive Committee considered a report on the implementation of the general agreement on cooperation in assimilating the Orenburg gas-condensate field and in constructing Europe's largest gas pipeline, stretching 2,677 km from Orenburg to the USSR's western border. By the end of 1979, the Soyuz gas pipeline reached its planned capacity of 15.5 billion cubic meters, as stipulated in the general agreement, ahead of schedule. The value was acknowledged of utilizing the experience gained by the countries involved in constructing new integrated projects in the future.

The Executive Committee approved a plan of measures for 1981-85 to conduct on a multilateral basis further work to create up-to-date metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control and to increase their production to a high technical standard.

The Executive Committee approved the activity of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the health sphere and the main guidelines for its work in the forthcoming 5-year plan and one for the following period through 1990. In particular, provision was made for strengthening cooperation in resolving problems relating to cardiovascular and viral diseases, malignant tumors and organ and tissue transplantation and in developing new drugs and medical equipment.

The Executive Committee instructed the CEMA countries conference of internal trade ministers to expand work on cooperation in enriching the range of goods available in the internal markets of these countries.

The participants in the session considered a report on the work of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute in the last 5-year plan and the basic guidelines for its activity in 1981-85, which in large measure orient the institute on research which will directly promote the resolution of tasks facing the CEMA organs.

The Executive Committee examined information about the work of the combined energy systems submitted by the systems' central control directorate council and adopted appropriate recommendations for the central control directorate member-countries.

In the course of the Executive Committee session a general agreement was signed on multilateral cooperation by interested CEMA member-countries in assisting the SRV to accelerate the development of science and technology in the period through 1990.

Resolutions on a number of other issues of economic and scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA member-countries were discussed and adopted.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

POLISH, SOVIET PACT FORCES POLITICAL OFFICERS MEET

LD231019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Lt Col A. Galepa report: "Meeting of Fraternal Armies' Propagandists"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--Close friendship and fraternal cooperation in all spheres of combat training and life link the servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces and the Polish People's Army. Joint training and exercises, camp courses and other measures have become traditional. A meeting of ideological workers of the Northern Group of Forces and the Polish Army's Silesian Military District has been held in a tank unit of the Group of Forces. The meeting participants conducted a joint seminar. Experience of organizing and conducting political training and of various measures relating to patriotic and international education was shared by Col A. Migunov, chief of the Agitprop Department and deputy chief of the Group of Forces Political Directorate; Col Jerzy Bieniek, chief of the Silesian Military District Agitprop Department, and other officer political personnel of the fraternal armies.

PRAVDA ON UN DECISION ON AID TO DEVELOPING WORLD

LD221011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 4

[Correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Development Strategy; In Favor of Establishing a New International Economic Order"]

[Text] New York, Jan--The resolution on a new international development strategy for the eighties occupies an important place among the decisions approved by the 35th UN General Assembly session. The document has an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist thrust. Its adoption was a defeat for the obstructionist tactics of the United States and a number of other capitalist countries, which prevented the 11th UN General Assembly special session on economic issues, held in New York in August-September of last year, from approving an international strategy for the coming decade.

The documents adopted by the United Nations raise the issue of the need to restructure international economic relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis, to remove from their sphere any manifestations of discrimination, diktat and exploitation, and to eliminate the obstacles created by the policy of colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism in the way of the liberated countries' economic independence and progress. A great role in the adoption of this course was played by the cooperation at the United Nations between the developing countries and the socialist states.

At a time when hundreds of millions of people are suffering from hunger and disease, vast amounts of money--about $500 billion per year--are being spent on war preparations. The resolution on a new development strategy notes that there is a close connection between disarmament and development.

In recent years the most aggressive imperialist circles have steered a course toward whipping up a new round of the arms race. Under these conditions the speediest implementation of the specific disarmament initiatives put foward by the USSR and the other socialist countries is particularly important. For instance, implementation of the suggestion of reducing, in absolute or percentage terms, the military budgets of the states that are permanent Security Council members and other states with great military potential would increase the potential for channeling additional funds into promoting the economic growth of all countries, developing countries included.

Reality has shown that the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis is impossible unless imperialist interference and colonialism in all its forms and manifestations are eliminated once and for all. After all, the main reason for the lack of tangible progress in eliminating the developing countries' economic backwardness is the preservation of a system of exploitation that condemns many of them to the status of agricultural and raw-materials appendages of the industrially developed capitalist states. The West's policy is actually aimed at preserving this system and creating advantageous conditions for further expansion by monopoly capital.

The plans of the new strategy for the eighties are extremely topical. They mobilize the Asian, African and Latin American countries to struggle against neocolonialist exploitation. "All members of the international community," the document says, "must take urgent measures to immediately end colonialism, imperialism, neocolonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination, hegemony, expansionism and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, which represent the main obstacles in the way of the economic liberation and development of the developing countries."

The international development strategy for the eighties can be successful only provided that it is backed up by the implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations by the developing countries themselves. It is also necessary to mobilize their resources and intensify efforts to create and develop self-sufficient national economies. These propositions are reflected, although not always consistently, in the document adopted by the Assembly.

The struggle over the issue of the new development strategy was keen. The content of the decision adopted by the Assembly was affected by the attempts by the United States and its allies to tone down the document's anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist implications. Certain important provisions of the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order and the charter of states' economic rights and duties are either watered down in the resolution or altogether absent. For instance, no mention is made of the need to ensure states' full, inalienable sovereignty over their natural resources and all economic activity, including the right to nationalize and the right to suppress interference by foreign capital in developing countries' affairs.

The document displays a tendency to overestimate the role of external economic factors, especially foreign private investment, in ensuring economic progress for developing countries. There is no consideration of the pernicious influence on their economies of the transfer of profits to the developed capitalist countries, the "brain drain" and other consequences of the transnational corporations' throwing their weight around.

The resolution makes provision for deducting a set proportion of GNP for economic aid to developing countries. In this connection the socialist countries' delegations reaffirmed their principled stance that it is wrong to extend to the socialist states the demands and criteria regarding the giving of material and financial aid which the developing countries justifiably submit for the developed capitalist states. The point is that this common, undifferentiated "yardstick" obscures the fact of the continuing neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries by the imperialist states and their transnational corporations and ignores the fundamental difference between the socialist and the capitalist system and the fundamentally different principles of which the socialist countries' foreign economic ties with developing countries are based. The source of the multifaceted aid that the socialist states give the developing countries is the material resources created by the selfless labor of our countries' peoples. Whereas the so-called "aid" from the developed capitalist states is merely an insignificant proportion of the wealth they plundered during the colonial period and are now pumping out of the Asian, African and Latin American countries by using the methods of neocolonialist exploitation. Thus, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce journal, in 1946-1978 exports of capital to the developing countries by American corporations totaled $35.6 billion, while the profits they made there reached $88.6 billion.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries invariably support young states' just demands and make an effective contribution to restructuring international economic relations and boosting the developing countries. In their statement on the adoption of the new strategy the socialist states stressed their readiness to make a constructive contribution to implementing those aims and tasks of the international development strategy which they share and support. This contribution will consist both of activity aimed at creating favorable international political conditions for the implementation of the projected strategy, and of the promotion of the faster development of the young independent states in the course of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with those of them that show an interest in this.

A vivid example of this sort of cooperation is provided by Soviet-Indian relations. As a result of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to India, the USSR's stable friendly ties with that great nonaligned developing country have been raised to new heights. "Our relations have stood the test of time. They are an important factor in strengthening peace both in Asia and beyond," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev remarked. "Developing on the firm foundation of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty, they are an embodiment of the principles of peaceful coexistence and equitable and fruitful cooperation between states with different socioeconomic systems."

The main precondition of success in the quest for coordinated solutions to vital global problems, including the problem of expediting the young independent countries' economic and social development, is ensuring world peace and security and preserving and deepening detente.

ISLAMIC SUMMIT FOCUS ON DRA WOULD BE INTERFERENCE

LD221652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 22 Jan (TASS)--The meeting of foreign ministers of Muslim states continues in the town of At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia). At the center of the participants' attention is preparing the agenda for the third conference of heads of state and government of the Muslim countries which opens in Mecca on 25 January.

It was announced at the meeting that a Libyan delegation would take part in the work of the conference, in spite of the break in diplomatic relations between Libya and Saudi Arabia announced last year.

At the same time, under the pressure of reactionary forces and forces following in the wake of U.S. policy, attempts are being made to drag the notorious "Afghan question" back into the light. Discussion of this question is open interference in the internal affairs of this sovereign state. In a statement recently issued by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs it is pointed out that Afghanistan "will not consider itself bound by decisions and resolutions which will be adopted at the conference in the absence of the Afghan delegation, and these decisions can have no force of law in relation to our country." The representatives of Syria and Democratic Yemen at the meeting presented a decisive rebuttal to the maneuvers of reaction.

OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 19 JAN

LD192138 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Arusha, 19 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Sokolov reports: The liberation of Namibia is the main subject of the scheduled session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which opened here today. Addressing the opening session, representatives of independent African countries declared that it is necessary to mobilize all forces in the struggle against the vestiges of racialism and colonialism on the continent.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya has described the present stage of the national-liberation movement in Africa as the last chapter in the history of the struggle of many years for freedom by the African peoples. He declared the readiness of the African states to continue rendering all-round aid to the patriots of Namibia and of the Republic of South Africa. The Tanzanian prime minister has strongly criticised the stand, which was taken by the racialists of the South Africa at the Geneva talks. The tactics of manoeuvres and procrastinations, which was used by Pretoria's emissaries at the talks, he said, has been the main obstacle in the resolution of the Namibian issue. He warned about the danger stemming from the intrigues of the racialists and called for a further intensification of the armed struggle against the apartheid regime, until the whole of Africa, from Cairo to Cape Town, becomes free.

Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity Edem Kodjo declared that all responsibility for the frustration of the Geneva talks is borne by the racialists of the South African Republic. He called for drawing up a "special plan of aid" to SWAPO and "frontline" states so that they could receive everything necessary for a further intensification of the armed struggle against the racialist troops, which are unlawfully occupying Namibia's territory contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations Organization and demands of world public. It is only by pooling their efforts that all countries of the continent can ensure conditions for the gaining of full independence by the Namibian people, which are led by their sole legitimate representative--SWAPO, the OAU secretary-general stressed. He declared that the African states are resolved to give all-round assistance to SWAPO, and stressed that the Namibian problem can be settled only through granting true independence to that country. We are ready for talks, he indicated, but any compromise is out of the question.

Mozes Garoib, SWAPO secretary for executive affairs, has declared readiness to carry on the struggle till the ultimate victory. We are on the threshold of independence, he said, and the Namibian people are ready to devote all of their energies for speedily attaining it. Mozes Garoib spoke highly of the aid rendered to Namibia by the African countries for the attainment of her independence. He noted the important role, played in the struggle against racialism and apartheid by the African National Congress of South Africa, which is carrying out armed operations in the RSA [Republic of South Africa] itself. He called for giving the ANC [African National Congress] all-round assistance in its struggle against the common enemy.

CAPITALISM 'CANNOT AFFORD' TO EXHAUST SOCIALISM

LD231031 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3, 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Crisis, Political Crisis"]

[Text] The quagmire of crisis is sucking in the Western economy deeper and deeper. Each forecast is gloomier than the last. According to the assessments of the Paris headquarters of 24 industrially developed capitalist countries--the OECD--published on the eve of the new year, the "recession" that began in the world capitalist economy last year will last until 1982. By the middle of next year the number of wholly unemployed people will reach 25.5 million.

What does this figure mean? Arithmetically it is equivalent to the population of all northern Europe (Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland) and Ireland, combined. Economically it is equivalent to excluding from the world economy the total work force of a power such as Britain. The debarment of so huge an army of the proletariat from producing material and spiritual values is not just evidence of the inhumanity of a social system. It is the most cogent confirmation of what Marxists have long said: that capitalism is its own worst enemy.

It is no accident that the apologists of "free enterprise" are now endeavoring to prove that economic upheavals are not characteristic of the West alone. The crisis, or so they claim, has not spared the East either, but despite this the Soviet Union is "building up its military might" and "increasing its expansion" in regions that are "vitally important" to the West. Consequently, the argument runs, in the face of the "Soviet military threat" Western working people must tighten their belts still further and not contradict the "strong of this world." The fueling of tension in the international arena with a view to justifying militarization and a tough social policy, and a tightening of the screws of the apparatus of power, notably by "neoconservatives", to ensure that nothing hampers the pursuit of a "hawkish" course are the two faces of imperialist strategy.

By stepping up the arms race, the NATO leaders would like to exhaust the economies of the USSR and the other socialist states, to "roll back" communism and weaken the magnetic force of its social example and love of peace.

However, what the peoples need is not new missiles and military bases, but the limitation and ending of the arms race, not the fueling of tensionbut the strengthening of detente. At a time when millions of people in the capitalist world are suffering from unemployment, a high cost of living and a shortage of housing, hospitals and schools, the gamble on "exhausting socialism" is a gamble against their own peoples. Furthermore, the Western countries themselves, which have begun to complain increasingly often of the burden of excessive military spending and are each seeking to shift the burden onto another country, cannot now afford to exhaust socialism.

Attempts are also made to exhaust socialism by means of economic confrontation--embargoes, bans and sanctions. But who is mainly hurt by the opposition to businesslike West-East cooperation? The tens of thousands of workers who lose their jobs. The crisis-hit economy, which loses profitable orders.

The "position of strength" policy is also inhumane with regard to the developing states' peoples. Instead of economic assistance imperialism is foisting new weapons and its own military presence on countries that are already underprivileged and is plundering their resources.

But the international public is aware that there is an alternative strategy. A strategy of peaceful creative work and cooperation, a strategy of detente. The plans for economic and social progress now being discussed in the USSR are based on concern for the people's well-being and prosperity, which can be ensured only under conditions of peace.
We make no secret of the fact that problems and difficulties arise in the development of the socialist economy. However, these have nothing in common with the crisis curtailment of industrial production, nor do they entail massive unemployment and chronic inflation. Yes, we are having to divert considerable funds away from peaceful creative work in order to strengthen the country's security. But we spend on defense, as L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "as much as is absolutely necessary. No less, but no more, either. Depending on the situation."

World economic progress can be ensured not by an arms race, but by peaceful cooperation and the pooling of all states' efforts to resolve the many global problems--the energy problem, the ecological problem and the faster development of economically backward countries. Nonetheless, not everyone understands this--or, to be more accurate, chooses to understand it. They choose not to understand that an imprudent foreign policy only worsens the crisis of the West's economic and social structures.

HONORING OF HOSTAGE RELEASE AGREEMENT QUESTIONED

'Brainwashing' Public Opinion

LD221814 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 22 Jan 81

["Unseemly Plays"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Hardly have the Iranian authorities let the American hostages free, as voices sounded in the American press which call in question the need of honouring U.S. obligations in this matter. One of the "motivations" the obligations, [as received] as they stress, were given by Carter, and he is no longer the president. The current talk is that a number of "discrepancies", which call in question the need of implementing the terms, were allegedly discovered in (?the) Iranian-American agreement. The pettifoggers use all sorts of subterfuges! Carter's directive, they say, on unfreezing the Iranian assets, was not allegedly published in the Congressional Registration Bulletin, and is therefore formally invalid....

The attempts to brainwash the public opinion point to the unseemly charter of the manoeuvres which are now taking place overseas.

How one can otherwise explain the fact that only CIA and State Department men were immediately "set against" the American hostages who were put into the U.S. military hospital in Wiesbaden in conditions of strict isolation? The results of their work--"brainwashing"--were not slow in coming. Numerous "testimony" of "brutalities" and "violence," which were allegedly used against American hostages, malicious attacks against Iran were published in the press.

The propaganda hullabaloo, which is being fanned up, pursues the obvious aims: Some people overseas seemingly want to prepare the American and world public for another attempt to impose upon Iran imperialist diktat again.

No Commitment From Reagan

LD221416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1328 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 22 Jan (TASS)--The ink has hardly had time to dry on the signatures of the U.S. representatives on the American-Iranian agreement settling the so-called "hostages crisis", and already the fulfillment of the provisions of the document is being put into question. At a press conference, spokesmen for the White House and the State Department effectively declined to declare commitment that the administration of President Reagan will fulfill the conditions of this agreement. They stressed that the new administration does not intend to "bind" itself until it has "made a detailed study" of the document.

Observers explain that this position is due to strong pressure by influential financial circles in the United States, who are not prepared to let go of the wealth of the Iranian people. The WALL STREET JOURNAL, which represents the interests of these circles, has come out with a sharply anti-Iranian editorial calling on the new administration to revoke the agreement entirely.

U.S. banks are taking hasty measures to stop funds returning to Iran. The Bank of America, the largest bank in the United States, has instigated a court suit, disputing the U.S. President's decree on transferral of assets to Iran. Before former President Carter "froze" the Iranian assets, in U.S. banks, Iran held $2.4 billion in the Bank of America. This bank's "claims" on Iran amount to $405 million!

At present, 380 suits have been registered in U.S. courts by U.S. banks and companies suing Iran for a total of $3 billion. According to the U.S. Treasury Department, 3,000 U.S. companies and individuals have already declared "property claims" against Iran.

Meanwhile, the employees of the American Embassy, released by Iran, are being held in total isolation in a hospital at an American military base in Wiesbaden (FRG). It emerges from statements made by American officials that before the former hostages will be allowed to meet representatives of the press they will be subjected to detailed interrogation and psychological treatment. For this purpose, a large group of CIA experts and psychologist-medics have already arrived there. Judging from reports from Wiesbaden, the American authorities clearly fear that the former hostages might say for all to hear that they harbor no hostile feelings toward the Iranian people. Precisely for this reason the American press is now kicking up a fuss to the effect that the American citizens in Iran were allegedly "ill-treated," "subjected to all manner of torture," and so on. These accusations have also been endorsed by a U.S. State Department spokesman.

In this connection, the U.S. media have begun to stir up fresh anti-Iranian hysteria. Thus, the Washington POST has published an inflammatory call by one (Dayes) from Baton Rouge (Louisiana) demanding: "The United States should wipe Iran off the face of the earth. Let's bomb them out of existence."

SOLDATOV HITS CLAIMS OF USSR ROLE IN EL SALVADOR

LD221607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov reports: "Following an Old Formula"]

[Text] New York--The Washington POST has published an editorial on the situation in El Salvador. It begins by asserting that the country's patriotic forces are receiving assistance from the governments of Nicaragua and Cuba, thereby introducing a "new element into El Salvador's tragedy." The article ends with the statement that the Soviet Union is allegedly behind Nicaragua and Cuba, so that the new administration will have no alternative but to step up military aid to the Salvadoran ruling junta.

The same issue of the newspaper publishes another report saying that about 500 former soldiers of Somoza's National Guard, who were in Honduras, have crossed onto Salvadoran territory. They intended to take part on the junta's side in punitive expeditions against the rebels.

In reality the new element in events in El Salvador is the stepping up of the scope of the struggle by that Central American country's people for their freedom and against the regime supported by the United States. The Washington POST is concerned that patriotic forces are securing victories, and the newspaper seeks to justify in advance an increase in American military aid to the junta.

But one wonders: What has the Soviet Union to do with it? The Washington POST reasons according to the old pattern: If a revolution takes place somewhere, that means the Soviet Union is to blame. That is allegedly why U.S. "retaliatory measures" are justified, up to direct armed intervention in El Salvador. It is to be regretted that on the eve of the new administration's arrival in the White House certain circles are striving by various means--including fabrications--to complicate Soviet-American relations still further. The Washington POST is quite openly playing into their hands.

PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATE COMMENTS ON U.S. VISIT

LD231033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "From Washington to Denver"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jan--The reciprocal visit to the United States by a Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace delegation headed by its chairman, Academician Ye.K. Fedorov, was a busy one of meetings and activities.

Suffice it to say that during the 2-week stay at the invitation of the locally well-known organization--the Committee of American Friends in the Service of Society--the Soviet delegation members visited many cities on the U.S. Atlantic seaboard, Cleveland and Denver (Colarado), as well as Washington.

Before leaving for home Ye.K. Fedorov spoke to your PRAVDA correspondent, saying:

"We believe, and this view is shared by our hosts, that the development of ties with the U.S. public is important and essential, particularly in the period of tension the world is currently experiencing. Therefore, I want first of all to express my satisfaction at the benevolence shown us and the great attention we have received from U.S. public organizations and many ordinary Americans.

"The many meetings, during which we have explained our stance on the most topical problems of international life and have also listened closely to the views of our interlocutors, have graphically demonstrated that people of good will in America are deeply alarmed by the grave exacerbation of international tension and the present stage of Soviet-American relations. The American public is particularly worried by the policy of the country's ruling circles aimed at accelerating military programs, inflating the military budget and striving for U.S. nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union.

"At the same time, we found that most Americans know practically nothing about the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals in the sphere of limiting the arms race and alleviating the danger of a new war or about the Soviet leaders' declared readiness to consider any reasonable initiative by the American administration at strengthening overall security.

"The meetings with the U.S. public showed," Ye.K. Fedorov said in conclusion, "that ordinary Americans ardently desire improved relations with the Soviet Union: an easing of international tension and cooperation to preserve world peace."

APN REFUTES REPORT ON SOVIET OIL RESERVES

LD201450 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (DPA)--The Soviet Press Agency APN has rejected Western forecasts of a reduction in Soviet oil exports in the foreseeable future. In a commentary handed to DPA in Berlin today, the agency quotes Soviet Academy member Lev Melentyev as saying the Soviet Union's fuel reserves are so great that the extent of their exploitation up to the beginning or even the middle of the next century will merely depend on what means are available for geological prospecting.

Melentyev contradicts an alleged CIA study, according to which soviet oil exports in 1982 will be reduced to half the present level, and will cease entirely in the future. The report says that, on the contrary, in the 1981-85 period the Soviet Union will supply the CEMA countries with almost 400 million tons of oil compared with 370 million tons in the 1976-80 period. It says efforts are being made to reduce the consumption of oil as a fuel for power plants and district heating and to use it predominantly as motor fuel and for the petrochemical industry.

'U.S. JOURNALIST' WRITES ON TIES WITH USSR

LD190943 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 10 January 1981 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article entitled "Striking Contrasts" by "U.S. journalist (Fillip Bonoski)," carried under the rubric "Foreign Publicists in KRANSYA ZVEZDA." The article contrasts the political, economic, socail and military systems in East and West and includes the following specific comment on U.S.-USSR relations:

"There are no objective economic reasons for rivalry and hostility between the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union does not threaten U.S. markets and is not trying to defeat the United States in trade wars. On the contrary, a real basis for mutually beneficial trade exists between our two countries. If used, it would be a tremendous boon to both peoples. In particular, no one doubts that, if the United States expanded its trade with the USSR, the extra production would provide not only more income but also more jobs. This would undoubtedly reduce the tremendous unemployment now existing in the United States."

"If there are no objective reasons for hostility between the United States and the USSR," the writer adds," there are even fewer for hostility in relations between China and the USSR," and goes on to blame Chinese policies for the poor state of actualities.

Noting the "complexity" of the present international situation, (Bonoski) observes finally that the "USSR public" and the "most sober-minded bourgeois circles in the United States hope that the R. Reagan administration will learn from Carter's crushing defeat and that it will not continue the latter's unconstructive course."

ELECTION STATEMENTS NO GUIDE TO REAGAN POLICIES

LD221215 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 3

[From V. Sisnev "International Review," written in response to readers' queries: "Change of Captain or Change of Course?"--first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Are there any signs that the new U.S. President has realized why Carter was "dumped" and drawn the appropriate conclusions from this?

[Signed] I. Zinkov, senior engineer at Velnii (Novocherkassk).

It is this very day, 20 January, that supreme administrative power will pass out of the hands of a Democratic president into the hands of a Republican president at a solemn ceremony outside the Capitol, the U.S. Congress building. A special wooden stand and rostrums have been constructed in front of the Capitol facade for the purpose. The well-known commentator James Reston remarked caustically that the sound of the axes outside Congress was for the outgoing administration a reminder that the scaffold on which it would end its inglorious existence was under construction.

So far as the inglorious existence of the "Georgia mafia" [komanda iz Dzhordzhii], as the newspapers dubbed Carter and his entourage, is concerned, the claim is indisputable and at this stage no longer requires detailed proof. American voters themselves gave the "mafia" an appropriate testimonial on Election Day. Just how great are the hopes that they pinned on Carter's rivals is another matter. A few days before the change of captains at the helm of the U.S. ship of state the American electoral college announced the results of its final calculations--on 4 November last year only 53.9 percent of those entitled to vote did so or in other words, only a little more than half. Reporting this, AP added that there is "clear disillusionment" on the part of Americans with the political and electoral system.

Equally, there is another self-evident fact: The electoral mandate to the new administration is that it must cardinally change the course pursued by its predecessor. As a matter of fact it was on these terms that it was voted into power on 4 November. The results of the voting, like the abstention of almost half the adult population, are a protest against everything the "Georgia mafia" did inside the country and abroad. This mandate applies not least to Washington's foreign policy line, to the hysteria under the banner of the "Soviet threat" which ex-President Carter fanned and foisted on his NATO allies.

The next few months or maybe even weeks will show how correctly the "California mafia" from where the current President was governor, has interpreted the expression of its fellow citizens' will. It is pointless to draw any far-reaching conclusions from the preliminary remarks of President Reagan and his cabinet members. It is well know that the political emphasis during the preelection stage in the United States is very different from what is actually done later. An example is provided by that same old bankrupt Carter, who arrived in the White House under liberal slogans and then became one of its most conservative incumbents, being transformed from a "supporter" of detente and disarmament into the instigator of another cold war and another twist in the arms race.

When it comes to Soviet-American relations as one of the main elements in the international atmosphere and in general to the Soviet Union's stance on fundamental issues of interstate relations, that stance is unchanging. It was precisely and exhaustively defined by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his message to the world forum of young people and students for peace, detente and disarament, which began yesterday in Helsinki: "For the Soviet Union, the struggle for peace and the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence has always been and remains a task of prime importance. We believe that the only sensible way to eliminate the threat of war is to follow the road of talks, with the principle of equality and identical security being strictly observed. Our country has opposed and continues to oppose the policy of diktat and expansionism, and has advocated and continues to advocate free and independent development for the peoples and a just political settlement of all problems creating international tension."

So there is only one thing to say in connection with the ceremony of the handover of presidential power in Washington: He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

REAGAN'S GOVERNMENT OF MILLIONAIRES' VIEWED

LD221551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua, "Letter from Washington": "Changing Guard"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. capital--Washington--is in the grip of pre-inauguration fever. The inauguration--the ceremony where the new President is sworn in and takes office--is to take place on 20 January.

The parade will begin at the foot of the Capitol, whose cornerstone was laid by George Washington, and will end at the iron railings of the White House, one of whose most famous incumbents--Abraham Lincoln--uttered the historic phrase about a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

But you only need to take a cursory glance at the Republican administration's new Cabinet to see how far it is from the people themselves--from the 226 million Americans. A government of millionaires, by millionaires and for millionaires--that is how it looks, in effect. In the role of treasury secretary we see a man who headed a big firm of Wall Street brokers--a firm renowned for helping its wealthy clients avoid paying taxes. In the role of agriculture secretary we see a man who has openly declared food to be an "instrument of foreign policy."

The Department of the Interior, which handles the country's natural resources, is to be headed by the chief of a firm which was quite recently engaged in litigation with that same department on behalf of and on the instructions of major property owners. The person appointed secretary of labor is the head of yet another firm, which has stained its reputation through ties with organized crime in the trade union movement. The U.S. representative at the United Nation's is a Georgetown University professor who has accused the United Nations of being "damaging, unfair and hypocritical" and who demands U.S. withdrawal from that international organization, since, she says, it does not automatically subscribe to all Washington's actions, particularly in the Near and Middle East. This list should also include the general, former supreme commander of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe and former president of a powerful military concern, who has been appointed to the post of secretary of state, that is, leader of the diplomatic department.

So that is the "government of the people, by the people and for the people," 1981 model. Not for nothing did the multi-millionaire Alfred Bloomingdale, a leading member not of the official Cabinet but of Reagan's personal or, as it is called, "kitchen" cabinet, state the other day: "Leading the government is the same as leading General Motors (the biggest monopoly company in the United States and the entire capitalist world--M.S.). The United States is General Motors doubled or trebled. We will surround Ronnie (that is, Ronald Reagan--M.S.) with experienced people--the same people we employ for our own business." And so they have.

As is known, the period separating presidential election day--4 November--from the day of the ceremony--20 January--is called the "transition period." People in Washington are now saying, not without irony, that the term "transition period" should be taken to mean the new administration's transition from election promises to reality. Under the pressure of this reality the Republican administration, still not having formally received power in the country, has already beat a retreat on such fundamental items in its economic program as the 30-percent reduction in personal taxation and the balancing of the federal budget. Trying to justify their departure from election promises, the Republicans refer to the fact that they have inherited from the Democrats a budget deficit not of $40 billion, as was supposed, but $60 billion, and that the disease of inflation has proved more neglected and more acute than it appeared, so to speak, from the opposition benches.

All this is, of course, so. The legacy inherited by the Reagan administration from the Carter administration is not the kind people fight over. This can easily be seen--you do not have to penetrate the financial and economic jungle, just talk with people in Washington, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

LAST CARTER BUDGET DRAFT STRESSES ARMS SPENDING

LD221545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Sychev article under the rubric "On International Topics": "A Budget with Militarist Emphasis"]

[Text] The outgoing American Administration has submitted for examination and approval by the U.S. Congress a draft for the country's new budget for the fiscal year 1981-1982. In this "legacy" left to the new administration, more than $200 billion is assigned for the Pentagon's needs--nearly one-fourth of the entire State budget and much more than in the current fiscal year.

These huge sums are being taken from the taxpayers' pockets for the development, production and deployment of new means of mass destruction, including cruise missiles, XM-1 tanks, MX mobile strategic missiles, sophisticated aircraft equipped with apparatus for conducting aggressive and espionage operations, and also laser weapons. As the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has reported, over a 5-year period $1.5 trillion is to be spent on reequipping and modernizing the U.S. Armed Forces. To this end, according to a television statement by Republican Senator J. Tower, the Washington administration "will have to increase appropriations for armaments by 8-9 percent as an annual average."

The logic employed by the present U.S. leaders in defending the draft budget is by no means original: The United States, they say, must regain its former position as "leader" of the Western world, and to this end, according to their "hawklike" reasoning, it is necessary to increase military might. That might is to help in pursuing "strong-arm diplomacy" and a "position of strength" policy. The sphere of its application is interpreted extremely widely: Latin America, Africa, the Indian Ocean and the Near East. According to preliminary figures, about $30 billion will be spent on expanding the American military presence in the Persian Gulf region alone over the next few years.

That latest upsurge in the U.S. arms race is accompanied by an unrestrained slander campaign against the Soviet Union--a campaign being conducted by the mass media with the knowledge and at the instigation of official Washington. The aim of the diverse fabrications is to conceal from the American people the truth--that the monopolies and the U.S. military-industrial complex are "getting fat" to a fabulous degree on military orders, and that the arms race leads to a huge budget deficit of $27.5 billion. In practice this means, first and foremost, cutting appropriations for social needs and increasing the burden of taxation for broad strata of the working people.

However, many sober-minded Americans believe that the guarantee of real U.S. security does not lie in pursuing the phantom of military superiority or along the dangerous path of unrestrained arms race but, on the contrary, in the attainment of arms limitation agreements. In this respect remarks made by former U.S. Defense Secretary M. Laird are typical; according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, he called on the country's new president, R. Reagan, not to permit "such a scale of military spending as to cause economic chaos in the United States and confusion abroad."

The new draft budget submitted to Congress is in essence purely symbolic--after all, the new American administration, which begins to exercise its powers on 20 January, could change it. It is a question of what direction these changes will take. Unfortunately reports arriving from the United States to the effect that the new government intends to continue increasing military spending do not inspire hope in the American people or world public opinion.

ZHUKOV ASSAILS PROPOSED MILITARY SPENDING

LD221555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov's "Commentator's Column": "The Old Game"]

[Text] On 17 January the Washington POST, commenting on the incredible budget, with understandable concern wrote: "The budget presented by Carter in its final form is so big that one might gain the impression that Carter is playing an old game with Reagan, one engaged in by advertising agencies, of "who'll give more [kto bolshe]?"

Carter has admitted that defense expenditure has increased most of all in his budget. The main question at the moment is: How will Reagan get around it without causing an economic disaster? The figures published in abundance in Washington on the eve of the new president's accession to power are eloquent enough. According to the draft presented by Carter, the Pentagon will be able to undertake obligations to pay out a record sum in the fiscal year beginning 1 October, $196.4 billion, and to spend $184.4 billion, which is a 14.5-percent increase in comparison with the current fiscal year.

But even this is not to the liking of the hawks in Congress. Senator Tower, the new chairman of the Senate Committee on the Armed Services, has demanded that the current year's military budget be increased by $11-14 billion, and by up to $23 billion 1982.

The new secretary of defense, Weinberger, who replaced Brown, who was so zealous in looking after the arms race, has stated that he has not yet acquainted himself with the proposals for military expenditure but has however warned that he plans to recommend additional allocations to the budgets for both the current and the next fiscal years.

As the New York TIMES noted on 17 January, the military budget already proposed for 1982 means that $870 per American will be spent on military ends in the next fiscal year. This in conditions where millions of Americans are unemployed, prices are rising and the country's economy is being increasingly shaken by the crisis under the burden of the arms race.

A typical detail: It is proposed to spend almost $20 billion on research and experimental design work on creation of new weapons in the United States next year. And all this, as usual, is being done on the pretext of the need to defend the United States from the mythical "Soviet threat".

The old game which they are now playing in Washington will not benefit the participants: It can only finally destroy the economic health of the United States; not to mention the fact that on a moral-political level it is already dealing them a heavy blow. The whole world is being convinced of the aggressive essence of U.S. policy.

ENDOWMENT REPORT HIT FOR ARMS RECOMMENDATIONS

LD221603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Militarist Ideas Being Thrown Up"]

[Text] New York, 19 Jan--The so-called Carnegie Endowment for International Peace--one of those U.S. "scientific research" establishments which toss ideas up to America's ruling circles and prepare political surveys for them--has published a report entitled "challenges to U.S. national security." It is essentially a collection of recommendations to the new Republican administration on how to implement U.S. foreign policy, particularly in the military sphere, with a view to restoring the long-lost "military superiority" over the Soviet Union.

At a press conference held here the report's authors headed by L. Gelb, a former high-ranking employee of the Pentagon and the State Department, tried at length to demonstrate that they set themselves a "limited goal": to analyze the facts and present them in a form comprehensible to the general public.

What, then, are the facts in question? The "fact," so it turns out, of the "buildup of military strength by the Soviet Union," the Soviet "threat" to the United States and the USSR's "aggressive designs." It is perfectly obvious that it is impossible to arrive at sensible conclusions and inferences by taking these false premises invented by champions of the arms race as the starting point.

And this is just what has happened. The report's authors consider "logical" and even "inevitable" a sharp growth in U.S. military spending, an increase in the U.S. nuclear-strategic potential in order to ensure the aims of American foreign policy and the indefinite postponement of the process of limiting strategic offensive arms. Admitting that the USSR and the United States are now in "approximate nuclear equilibrium," they try to convince Americans that Washington "will be able to regain its superiority" in many types of arms if it expedites the deployment of the latest MX and Trident missile systems and cruise missiles.

It is known that sober-minded American politicians and economists are seriously concerned now about the socioeconomic troubles afflicting the United States, emphasizing that the further growth of military preparations will plunge the country into the abyss of a most cruel crisis. But the authors of the Carnegie Endowment report try to brush these warnings aside.

Such arguments are like balm to the soul of the Pentagon bosses, whose interests, incidentally, were represented in the group which prepared the report by a number of retired warriors, including Gen A. Goodpaster, former commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe; Lt Gen R. Pursley, former commander, U.S. Armed Forces, Japan; and R. Steadman, former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense.

By pegging its "investigation" specially to the changing of the guard at the White House the Carnegie Endowment is obviously pursuing the same aim as the Carter administration, which is endeavoring literally with its last breath to impose as many far-reaching military programs and commitments on the Republican administration as possible.

PERCY'S RECALL OF 'SVERDLOVSK INCIDENT' NOTED

LD230024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress, its new chairman, Percy, once again dragged out into the light of day the false story about the so-called incident near Sverdlovsk.

As our observer notes, the senators stated that despite the multitudinous inquiries on the part of the United States on this matter, the Soviet Union until now has not presented any satisfactory assurances. There is hardly any need to confirm the rumors. The story about the outbreak in Sverdlovskaya Oblast of an epidemic of anthrax as the result of an alleged local explosion of a bacteriological bomb was created in the inner sanctums of departments which are conducting psychological warfare against the Soviet Union.

The rumors about the escape of bacteriological agents at one a plant near Sverdlovsk, as the result of which many people have allegedly perished, was enough to cause the Soviet Union to be accused of violations of the 1975 international convention on bacteriological weapons. The Soviet Union presented the American side with all the necessary evidence with regard to what in actual fact were isolated incidents in the elimination of anthrax in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, but which were caused by the disease in farm animals. This was reported in the local press. In other words, no secret was made out of what had happened. The senator would have been well advised to turn to Western scientific sources concerning the story, that is, American ones.

For example, the scientific magazine SCIENCE gathered the opinions of various specialists as to what could have occurred at Sverdlovsk. The conclusion was that nothing resembling that which American propaganda had raised a rumpus over could have happened. The magazine wrote frankly: That which is regarded by us as precise evidence in actual fact emanates from exceedingly murky and unreliable sources.

REMARKS OF RECENT U.S. ENVOYS 'SHOULD BE PONDERED'

LD230216 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA's Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] With the new administration in Washington there will be new ambassadors abroad. Here in Moscow U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson has completed his term in office. Before leaving for home he gave many an interview to the American correspondents accredited in the Soviet Union. Yet, since the attention of his countrymen was riveted on the change of guard in Washington and on the latest dramatic episodes in the overlong history of the American hostages in Iran, there is legitimate fear Watson's pronouncements might be the voice of one crying in the wilderness. If so it would be a great pity. His voice has a timely ring, since Mr Watson (?broached) problems which, bearing in mind present day conditions, would (?exact) some courage from Washington to face.

The point is that the ambassador spoke about the futility of attempts at muscleflexing and gaining a military edge over the Soviet Union. Although these are evident and time-tested truths yet they come at a time when so few admonishing voices are being heard. The Carter administration has left some fiscal legacy for Ronald Reagan, the draft budget for 1982. Military expenditures are envisaged at $196 billion. If one adds up another $6 billion earmarked for the current fiscal year there will be a record for peacetime military spending. For the first time ever the bill surpasses the $200 billion mark.

Will the new President pick up the gauntlet? Will he break the record of his predecessor? Such is the gamble unfolding at the Washington establishment with billions and billions of dollars being throw to the military and industrial complex under the drum beat of a so-called Soviet threat. Again America is out to vanquish the Soviet Union in the arms race, again it ignores the post World War II experience.

A sober voice is heard in the strident clamor, the voice of an American ambassador prominent in the business quarters by the way. One can hardly suspect him of being leninent towards the Reds. In an article for the New York TIMES Mr Watson writes that the Soviet leaders have both opportunities and means to counter any American arms buildup. This means that America would just waste money needed elsewhere, and only to face a greater danger of inadvertent nuclear confrontation.

Then Mr Watson observes the Soviet Union will never agree to a second-rate status, and once the United States realizes this it will reapparise its stand on nuclear superiority and arms control. So once the United States realizes this the very (?idea is) of substance since many Americans have been brainwashed by militarist propaganda. It is all the more important, for that matter, to lend an ear to a diplomat with a bit of practical experience and a greater sense of awareness. It would be much more valuable to listen to that man rather than to some academic pundits who might have (? reared their) shortsighted views in the ivory towers of anticommunism. Mr Watson replaced a career diplomat, Malcolm Toon, as U.S. ambassador in Moscow. Mr Toon stepped down because he had developed differences with his bosses in the State Department. It was believed he demanded to play tough with the Soviet Union, but now Mr Toon himself has deemed it advisable to draw upon his own long time experience and raise his admonishing voice. Several weeks ago writing for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, he said the overriding issue was that the United States would not be able to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union simply because the Soviet Union would not tolerate that. Well, this is pertinent advice made by two former American ambassadors to the Soviet Union. The Carter administration did not harken to them, but we hope the new administration will ponder the issue in all seriousness.

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN, GULF

LD221844 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Part three of an interview granted by Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute, to an unidentified Moscow radio correspondent--recorded; date and venue not specified; Primakov speaks in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] In the first two talks Primakov dealt with the characteristics of the current situation in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf and U.S. strategy in this region. He also referred to the U.S. attempt to link its policy in the Arab Gulf with the so-called Afghan problem. Analyzing the international situation he noted the USSR provided its internationalist assistance to the Afghan people. Here is the third talk. Our representative asked Primakov to talk about the internal situation in Afghanistan to which the USSR has extended a helping hand:

[Begin recording] If one returns to the Afghan events or looks at the situation from the point of view of the essence of these events, he will clearly see that the Afghan revolution has entered the stage of earnest, serious development. When the Afghan revolution began in April 1978, no one rose against it--I mean, of course, people with sound minds representing progressive and patriotic forces--and no one opposed it in the Arab world, which is correct because the revolution has an objective: the transformation of Afghanistan from the Middle Ages to our present age, and because the revolution had adopted many measures to influence positively the lives of the people. But authority gradually fell into the hands of Amin and his group, a matter which led to many mistakes, and many faults were discovered during the purge of the revolutionary operation. To sum up those mistakes, they were made in the main in leftist deviations because the social and economic measures were achieved without suitable preparation and without taking reality into consideration. Unjustified attacks were made against Afghan men of religion and even against the nationalists among them.

Agrarian reform, for instance, as carried out during Amin's rule, did not take objective reality into consideration and led only to the distribution of land among the peasants. It must be taken into consideration that the peasants who acquired a piece of land used to receive from the feudal landlord part of the harvest, seeds, agricultural machinery and water. But under Amin he was deprived of all this and therefore the agrarian reform to the peasant was a negative thing and thus a wave of indignation swept the country. All this was a mistake and to some extent even a crime.

The Afghan comrades believe that Amin was closely connected with U.S. imperialism. A situation was created in the country and a vacuum was formed to which the enemies of the revolution abroad were strongly drawn and they began to actively interfere in Afghanistan in an effort to stop the revolutionary operation. The enemies of the revolution settled in neighboring countries, that is, Pakistan and Iran. U.S. imperialism, hegemonist Beijing, As-Sadat and a number of Arab oil-producing countries organized enmity to the revolution in Afghanistan.

This was the situation in Afghanistan. When it became clear that revolution could be defeated as a result of external aggression and because it became clear that preparations for a coup in the country were underway--the Afghan leaders believed that Amin was preparing it toward the end of December--the Afghan Government called on the USSR to send limited units of Soviet forces. This request was granted while taking into consideration the international situation and the one in Afghanistan. The Afghan Government made 14 requests to the USSR and 13 times they were refused. As to the 14th time, the USSR responded to this request. This was in fact a very difficult decision, yet it was made. All the circumstances were discussed and without doubt also the negative aspects which the USSR expected as a result of this decision. When all the positive and negative aspects were weighed from the point of view of the revolutionary operation in Afghanistan and the general situation of forces in the world it became clear that it was necessary. This is how events developed in Afghanistan.

[Question] What is the relationship between the Arab Gulf and the Afghan events and what is their relationship with the situation in the Indian Ocean?

[Answer] I want to add that anyone who considers that these events have caused the aggravation of general tension, this stupid person, of course, can be asked to consider the Soviet proposal after it had sent its forces to Afghanistan. It said that the USSR is willing to discuss the issue of the withdrawal of its forces but this required suitable circumstances. At the time the USSR proposed to the United States to (?debate) the Afghan situation and guarantee noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and on this basis discuss the issue of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces. Then, 14 May 1980, the Afghan Government proposed to Pakistan and Iran the opening of negotiations, but the proposal remained unanswered. This is the essence of events in Afghanistan and therefore it is clear that there is no link whatsoever between the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan and the situation in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY LEADERS CRITICIZED FOR GDANSK STRIKE

LD229122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1822 GMT 22 Jan 81

["They Are Whipping Up Tension"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (TASS)--Seeking to complicate the situation in Poland, the leaders of the Solidarity Trade Union organized a strike in Gdansk, thus confirming that they are not at all interested in the normalization of the situation in the country and in raising the population's standard of living.

The question of work-free Saturdays was used as the pretext for the strike. Toeing the line of forces hostile to socialism, the initiators of the strike demand the immediate changeover to the 5-day week and reject the decision taken by the Government of the Polish People's Republic taking into account the present difficult economic situation in the country, which envisages that each second Saturday should be made work-free.

What the result is of such "experiments" can be seen from the example published in the Polish press: Not turning out for work on Saturday 10 January resulted in total production losses of almost Z4 billion, enough to construct 9,000 apartments.

POLAND'S GUCWA DISCUSSES CAUSES OF PROBLEMS

LD201710 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan, TASS--The Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' and Democratic Parties jointly with all patriotic forces of the country are doing a great deal of work to consolidate Poland's socio-political life, said Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm, chairman of the chief committee of the United Peasants' Party.

He said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that the situation in the country remains complicated. The socio-economic crisis has been brought about not so much by shortcomings in the economy as irresponsible actions by the elements who are trying to aggravate the domestic political situation in the Polish People's Republic.

Using as pretext the question of non-working Saturdays, in particular, some Solidarity leaders are complicating the domestic political situation, holding "warning strikes" and other actions with a view to exerting pressure on the authorities and undermining the foundations of the existing system. They prefer confrontation with the authorities to the search for mutually acceptable solutions, acting according to the principle: "It is better to advance demands before the authorities and execute control rather than participate in the production of material wealth and bear responsibility for Poland's future".

A number of Solidarity leaders is under the influence of the antisocialist organisation "Public Self-Defence Committee". Stanislaw Gucwa pointed out that it must be noted that it is difficult to expect an improvement of the situation as long as this antisocialist organisation uses the new trade union as a promoter of its ideas.

Stanislaw Gucwa stressed that this committee has inspired of late a propaganda campaign in favour of establishing and registering the so-called "rural solidarity". The design of the inspirers of this action is clear: They are trying to split the unity of Polish Peasant movement and undermine the agrarian policy pursued by the Polish United Workers' Party jointly with the United Peasants Party.

The principal task of the allied parties at the present stage is to establish appropriate mechanisms which guarantee the development of socialist democracy and to fill with concrete content the process of socialist renewal, Stanislaw Gucwa said in conclusion.

WORKERS ON SITUATION, ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS

LD221137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto report from the Warsaw automobile plant: "The Workers' Word"]

[Text] Warsaw, January--The old Warszawa produced in the postwar years at the automobile plant is becoming an increasingly rare sight on the streets. The enterprise was built with Soviet assistance and the cars were built by the same process used to produce our Pobeda. In the early days the basic parts for the Warszawa were imported from the Soviet Union. Then they began to be made on the spot. The collective grew, matured and acquired experience. The Warszawa was followed by the Sirena economy model developed by Polish designers. Now the plant is producing the Fiat 125P and the Polonez.

...Every morning thousands of people pour through the plant entrance on Stalingradska Street: men and women, young and middle-aged. Some workers have only just started out as car builders. Others have been at it for decades.

There are brief greetings of "hi there," handshakes, exchanges of news on the way to the locker room and work bench. What are the workers thinking about? What is their view of events in the country? What do they see as the quickest way to overcome the difficulties and bring about stabilization and how are they participating in this process? What is the communists role in the collective? In fact, there is a large party organization comprising 4,500 communists operating at the plant, which employs 17,000 people.

I took these questions to the plant party committee. I tried to get answers to them in my chats with workers. These conversations were friendly and frank. To some extent they epitomize the current mood and opinions rife in the working sphere.

Order, calm and precise production tempo--these trends are increasingly becoming the determining factors in the life of many labor collectives and in the development of the situation as a whole. And, as my interlocutors stressed, today the key to the solution of the acute problems which are worrying the Poles lies in the ideological cohesion of the party, the revival of its militant spirit and the restoration and strengthening of ties with the working class and all working people in active struggle against the enemies of socialism.

"I want to say," Jerzy Walczak, secretary of the plant PZPR Committee, said, "that the sixth plenum and especially the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which outlined the main guidelines for the party's activity in the current difficult situation, were greeted with great interest in our collective and met with approval and support. They answered many questions and removed the causes of certain conflicts and tension. Primary party organizations are aware that the speed with which the country gets out of the crisis now depends on their position, on the strength of their ranks and on their ability to operate in a complex situation.

"The party committee met and generalized the communists' proposals on improving intraparty work, enhancing the party's leading role, improving management and stimulating activity aimed at satisfying the interests of working people both in the branch trade unions and the "Solidarity" organization. There were around 300 proposals. Some were resolved on the spot, others together with the relevant ministry. Some of the most important proposals the communists passed on to the PZPR Central Committee."

The stabilization process is a delicate and complex process which takes time. Of course, I was told at the plant, one would like it to be quicker, but the crisis turned out to be deeper and wider, affecting literally all aspects of the life of the party, society and the state.

Therefore, it is necessary to painstakingly and persistently win back every lost position and struggle to ensure that all new elements produced by social practice serve the interests of socialism in Poland.

"The new atmosphere in labor collectives and party organizations," J. Walczak continued, "is very apparent at our meetings. Emotion is giving way to reason. There are more business-like proposals filled with concern for the future of the enterprise and the country. Also gratifying is the fact that we have recently had 30 new party members here. Stabilization is now taking place as it were on two planes"--the sociopolitical and the economic. They are related but they also have their separate features. But the determining trend is the revival of militancy and cohesion in party ranks. And the paths outlined by the PZPR are meeting with understanding and support among most working people."

Immediately after the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum the plant Party Committee discussed its decisions and outlined a program for their implementation. A special section of the document is devoted to intraparty work, improving ideological education work and also the forthcoming report and election campaign. There is a separate examination of the question of fulfillment of the decisions of the previous, sixth plenum--improvement of economic activity, links with trade union and youth organizations, preparation for the introduction of the so-called "small economic reform" envisage expansion of enterprises' economic independence. Great attention was devoted to ways of informing party members of the decisions adopted and of their implementation. All party links were told to make great demands on communists regarding the observance of the rules. To strictly punish the guilty and defend those who are falsely accused. A party control commission was set up at the plant committee. Moreover, in the course of the preparation for the extraordinary Ninth Congress of the PZPR several groups have been formed at the Party Committee to work on specific problems.

Economic stabilization is proceeding under complex conditions. Last year the collective produced 98,000 automobiles, including 66,000 of the Fiat-125P model and 32,000 of the Polonez. This is fewer than planned. The shortage of certain parts imported from the West had an impact. The results of work were also influenced by the electricity outages in certain plant subsidiaries. The assumption is that the enterprises' material, raw material and energy resources will not increase this year. So the plan currently being formulated envisages maintaining production at last year's level.

The strikes in Poland last summer and fall have significantly undermined the country's economic potential. They have had a particularly keen impact on coproduction ties. And the motor plant obtains more than 2,000 parts from subcontractors.

Unfortunately, I was told at the enterprise, not everyone realizes just how serious the economic situation is. Various antisocialist groups have reared their heads in the country and are seeking to exploit in their own interests the difficulties that have arisen. As TRYBUNA LUDU wrote a few days ago, the displays of anarchy and ostentatious pressure on the state authorities are "conscious actions against the existing power and a desire to weaken it. In whose interests is this? It is objectively in the interests of those who would like to inject tension and acute conflicts into Poland's social and political life for a long time." The newspaper remarked that the organizers of the pressure on the authorities also include some local "Solidarity" figures.

The working people have their own unambiguous opinion on this score. Here is a record of a conversation with some workers in the enterprise and communists.

Stanislaw Sommer, fitter: "The important thing now is not to talk, but to work and labor for the good of the fatherland. We have a saying: No bread without work. The economy must be put in order. And who will do this if we don't? Some people in Solidarity do not realize or refuse to realize the difficult situation in the country and are adopting an antisocial standpoint. But we were told that the antisocialist forces had long been well known. They are small groups representing no threat, we were told. But the way things have turned out.... In interviews with foreign newspapers and magazines they are now defaming socialism and People's Poland..."

Stefan Horabik, grinder: "Attention must now be focused on questions of organizing production, to make it possible to work normally and productively. As for the statements of Kuron, Michnik and other 'figures' working around Solidarity [Podvizayuschiyesya okolo 'Solidarnosti'], it is clear whom these people represent. U.S. workers? They have no right to that."

Jerzy Lesicz, chief of the tool section and a former worker: "Our affiliation to socialism is not in question. Socialism has a deep foothold on Polish soil. In making a target, the enemies of our system are acting against the entire socialist community."

That is what the workers of the Warsaw automobile plant think, that is the way they assess the situation. That is what all sober-minded people in Poland think. The Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum stressed that the party, the government and the state are strong enough to curb the enemies of socialism and the activity of groups setting themselves counterrevolutionary aims.

The Polish working people link the country's future with the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They greatly appreciate the support that the Warsaw Pact countries' party and state figures are giving the PZPR, stressing that the Polish communist, the working class and the Polish people will be able to surmount the difficulties themselves.

POWER MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW; PLANT TO BE BUILT

LD211730 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] The Polish minister of the power and atomic industries, Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, has concluded his talks in Moscow. Agreement was reached to supply Soviet equipment for the construction of the first nuclear powerplant in Poland. Under discussion were also plans to build a high-voltage transmission line from the Soviet Union to the Polish city of Rzeszow. In an interview with our correspondent, Zbigniew Bartosiewicz said that the Polish delegation had received full understanding from the Soviet side which met Poland's needs in developing power engineering half-way.

Departure for Warsaw

LD230010 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Polish Minister of Power Industry and Atomic Energy Zbigniew Bartosiewicz has left Moscow for Warsaw. He had talks in the Soviet capital on prospects for energy cooperation between the two countries.

POLISH ECONOMIC REFORM OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD222226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Discussion on the draft economic reform has started in Poland. Viktor Olenichev, our correspondent, reports from Warsaw:

This document, which is being discussed throughout the country, was created in a short time--4 months. It is the result of intensive work by 500 experts and not only by them. New proposals were sent by enterprises, institutions and individuals. This in itself shows the great concern of broad circles of the Polish public over the present state of affairs. Thus, one is fully justified in considering the draft as being the result of collective thought.

The experiences of other socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union and Hungary, in the sphere of production efficiency were also thoroughly studied and used.

Here is what (Wladyslaw Baka), secretary of the reform commission, said about the main directions of the reform:

[Begin (Baka) recording in Polish with Russian translation superimposed] The concepts of the reform were worked out with emphasis on the all-round development of (?the independence of) enterprises, on freeing them from petty tutelage. The reform is aimed at strengthening social planning and here there are no contradictions. This must be the planning of the basic directions of development with the active participation of representative organs, people's committees and the Sejm through consultation. So far it is difficult to say how the public will receive the proposed draft. For analysis, time is needed.

The fate of the reform will, in many respects, depend on how the worker's collectives assess it--it is precisely they who are to implement it. And this will have to be done in complicated conditions. The only thing which can now be said definitely is that no one in Poland sees the economic reform as a cure-all, but all believe that it will be a guarantee against the repetition of the crises. At least it is with such thought that it has been conceived and it is from such a standpoint, first of all, that discussion of the draft will take place. [end recording]

POLISH WAR VETERANS CALL FOR UNITY, CALM REPORTED

LD231242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw that a meeting was held there of war veterans, former Polish soldiers and officers who fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army against fascist Germany. There was a discussion of the present situation in the country and of the participation of veterans in implementing measures directed at normalizing public and political life in Poland.

Those taking part in the meeting adopted an appeal to the Polish people which says, inter alia: We veterans of the war against fascist invaders, Polish citizens who fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Soviet partisan detachments under the slogan "For Your and Our Freedom," active participants in the recovery of Poland from ruins, appeal to all Poles who cherish their homeland, its socialist development and international prestige to close their ranks with a view to achieving a normalization of the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country and to rebuff the intrigues of antisocialist forces in Poland.

The subversive activity of antisocialist elements and the growth of tension, the appeal stresses, are directed against measures for reestablishing the principles of social justice in the country, against the organization of a normal working rhythm in the national economy.

The war veterans call on all the homeland's patriots to maintain calm and prudence, to work creatively and to unite in the struggle for the shining socialist future of Poland.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH HONECKER, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD231025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jan, TASS--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received a CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been in the GDR to exchange experience of work on the rational utilization of raw material, mineral and energy resources. During a friendly conversation the Soviet delegation leader conveyed heartfelt greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. E. Honecker described the SED's all-round activity in preparation for the 10th party congress and pointed to the republic working people's important initiatives aimed at the further development of the GDR national economy. The meeting stressed the great importance of the further all-round strengthening and deeping of the close relations between the CPSU and the SED which form the basis of successful progress along the path of building socialism and communism. In this connection the forthcoming CPSU and SED congresses were described as important events on this path.

The CPSU delegation left for home today. It was seen off at the airport by G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other officials. The sendoff party included Soviet Ambassador to the GDR P.A. Abrasimov.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was greeted by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I.P. Yastrebov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and other officials.

DOLGIKH-LED CPSU DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO GDR

Visit to Dresden

LD211311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jan, TASS--The CPSU Delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is in the GDR, has visited Dresden. It went to a leading enterprise in the country's electronics and electrical equipment industry--the Robotron combine, which cooperates closely with similar enterprises in the USSR and the other socialist countries within the CEMA framework. The combine leaders described their long-term cooperation with Soviet partners in producing calculating and computer equipment and communications facilities. The CPSU delegation also visited the Dresden lightweight structural assembly institute.

Visit to Halle Bezirk

LD211655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jan, TASS--A CPSU delegation led by CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.I. Dolgikh, which is in the GDR, visited Karl-Marx-Stadt's (F. Gekkert) combine. During the visit to this leading GDR machine-building enterprise, which supplies about 66 percent of its output to the USSR, the Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the plant and its collective's measures aimed at increasing production efficiency and output quality and at saving physical resources. The CPSU delegation also visited Halle Bezirk. It had a conversation with W. Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Committee. The guests visited the Mansfeld mining-metallurgical combine's copper smelting plant in the city of Hettstedt.

ARKHIPOV, FRENCH BANK OFFICIAL HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD222314 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received Monsieur Renaud de la Geniere, delegate of the Central Bank of France. Their discussion was in connection with the development of economic, financial and monetary relations between the two countries.

AUSTRIA, USSR SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD191724 Hamburg DPA in German 1544 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan (DPA)--A long-term program of economic cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow today. It will run for a period of 10 years. An agreement on the export of 10 inland freighters to the Soviet Union worth 570 million schillings (approximately DM81 million) was also concluded. The 10-year program was signed by the Austrian trade minister, Josef Staribacher, and the Soviet first deputy foreign trade minister, Nikolay Komarov. It has been coordinated with the new Soviet 5-year plan. During a discussion with Komarov, Staribacher apparently expressed Austria's desire for additional Soviet gas supplies, Staribacher also had a meeting on Friday with Premier Nikolay Tikhonov.

During the next few days, the director general of the Austrian Verbundgesellschaft, Walter Fremuth, will hold talks on a linking up of the East and West European electricity grid systems, something which has been under discussion for some time.

U.S., NORWEGIAN AGREEMENT ON ARMS DEPOT VIEWED

LD200103 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] According to an AFTENPOSTEN report a group of American officers will arrive in Norway on 20 January. They will specify the details of the agreement signed on American arms depots in Norway, our observer, Igor Pavlov, writes:

Despite the well-known reservations of the Norwegian Government this agreement is proof of the fact that the United States and NATO have managed to force on Norway new military obligations and thus make it a participant in the changing power relations in northern Europe. The decision on the American arms depots is no separate bilateral agreement, as the Norwegian Government wants to describe it. This agreement is part of NATO's complementary armaments system, which provides for the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. For the sake of truth we want to note that the Atlantic allies agreed to this under the unprecedented pressure exerted by the United States and on the condition that the United States ratify the SALT II treaty. But this fact does not change the content of the NATO decision, the substance of which is that with the aid of the Pershing and Tomahawk missiles deployed in Europe, the central parts of our country would be threatened while the United States remains in safety and makes its European allies the target for a counterstrike. The Americans also intend to act according to this principle with regard to military targets in Norway, in other words, the Americans will make the strikes and the Norwegians, according to the NATO generals, will receive the counterblows.

The Soviet Union has always attached great importance to mutual understanding with the Scandinavian countries, including Norwary. The Soviet leaders have on several occasions expressed to the Norwegian representatives their satisfaction over the development of normal and good-neighborly relations between our countries. On the other hand, the Soviet side has stressed that there are factors which make the continued rapprochment between Norway and the Soviet Union more difficult. As one of these factors we may today mention Norway's increasingly active participation in the NATO activities directed against the Soviet Union.

LEBEDEVA WARNS OF U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAN

GF222027 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: The press, radio and television of different countries report that the document for the release of the U.S. hostages has been signed in Algeria and Tehran. However, Washington's method of trying to pretend that [word indistinct] the signing of this document and the subsequent release of the hostages will end the crisis between Iran and the United States is without logic and has no real basis.

As we know, the arrest of the U.S. diplomats who were accused of espionage by Iran was not the sole cause for the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations. The situation is thus: The United States had been trying for a long time to forcefully intervene in Iranian affairs and to suffocate the Iranian revolution. Washington repeatedly took part in plots to overthrow the republic and to return the imperial regime to the country. U.S. imperialists openly started positioning their large forces near Iran before 4 November 1979. They stationed a great number of large naval warships in the area by building several military bases there and also formed the Rapid Deployment Force. The main use of this force is for war operations in the Persian Gulf area.

About the so-called matter of the hostages, it should be said that Washington tried to use the matter as an excuse to camouflage its plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran and also for covering up its preparations for military intervention in your country. As you know, the United States, using the excuse of freeing the hostages, carried out a war operation against Iran last spring by landing its marines in Dasht-e Kavir. The main aims of the operation became clear sometime after its failure. The United States wanted to (?kidnap) the Iranian leaders, take them out of the country and overthrow the present regime. Washington's threats about using its armed forces against Iran and its declaration of war has recently been repeatedly heard. We should add that U.S. radio and television as well as newspapers such as the Washington POST, the New York TIMES, the Los Angeles EXAMINER and others repeatedly printed extensive reports on this. It is obvious that the Soviet media also printed reports on U.S. imperialist plots against Iran. This, however, met with disapproval by Washington's official circles and now Washington, contrary to the facts, is trying to attribute the darkening of U.S.-Iranian relations to Soviet media.

Dear friends, as you see, this claim cannot be seen as anything but false propaganda against the Soviet Union. It is clear to anyone who follows the flow of the events in detail that the reports by Soviet media only describes the truth and completely conforms to the truth. The truth and the evidence show that it is the United States that has darkened its relations with Iran. About the Soviet Union, we should say that our country has no secret plan and boldly announces that any intervention in Iranian affairs is considered unacceptable. Our country also stresses the rights of Iranian people and people of other nations to independently choose their own destiny. The Soviet Union will continue this position in the future regardless of U.S. disapproval.

We cannot deny the certain fact that the basic problems concerning Iranian-U.S. relations have not yet been solved. So long as the U.S. warships are moving near the Iranian coast, U.S. military bases continue their operations and the U.S. military dream of attacking Iran and creating military alliances against Iran with the aid of the reactionaries in the area, Iran will be endangered by the United States. No matter how hard Washington tries, it cannot show this matter differently to the Iranian social circles or outside your country. Dear friends, I thank you for your attention.

AFRICAN SOLUTION TO CHADIAN PROBLEMS URGED

LD230959 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by APN political observer Yuriy Kuritsyn: "A Problem Which Concerns Africa Alone"]

[Text] The civil war in Chad ended barely 1 month ago but that country, which has already suffered a great deal, is again the target for Western political circles and media. According to the Western press this resurgence of interest in Chad has been prompted by the steps taken by G. Oueddei's government to stabilize the internal situation--steps which allegedly constitute a threat to neighboring African states. These calculations are not based on any serious arguments.

First we must categorically refute the now traditional insinuations by certain Western press organs which see "Moscow's hand" in all the upheavals shaking the world. These insinuations are even less appropriate in Chad than elsewhere. The Soviet Union is showing, as it always has, great restraint with regard to everything relating to the Chadian problem, relying completely on Africa's ability to settle things itself.

Although Hissein Habre's rebels have been defeated, they have preserved some of their forces and, according to the African press, are prepared to resume the struggle against the legal government. They are being urged to do so by those who are dissatisfied with the specific outcome of the Chadian war and would dearly like to modify that outcome to their advantage even if that were to undermine the Chadian people's interests. Moreover, it is essentially the same dissatisfaction which explains the present frantic increase in the foreign military presence in Africa. Of course France and its African friends cannot be denied the right to build their relations as they wish. Is it not obvious however, that any escalation of military preparations in a particular region can only make the local situation more complex, and increase the lack of confidence which reigns among the states concerned?

It was a purely African solution, free from any outside interference, which ended the war in Chad. It is also African countries which have drawn up a program for restoring peaceful life within the country. They must be given the opportunity of freely carrying through that enterprise. At present only one thing is being asked of the outside world: to refrain from any action likely to undermine the peace process and start the bloodbath again. However the outside world must also respond to Africa's request for material aid to help Chad overcome the consequences of the war.

The Chadian Government has officially asked Libya to send military personnel to help it safeguard the country's peace and security, and also to help rebuild its own armed forces. Chad and Libya have also agreed to draw up a program which will subsequently enable them to strengthen their friendship and cooperation.

That is part of the normal practice of relations among sovereign states and there is no reason to deny the Chadian Government the right to act in that way. The Chadian settlement program adopted by the African countries in the Lagos agreements furthermore made provision for the African states to send a contingent of troops to Chad; it was because of the rebels' opposition that that contingent was unable to accomplish its mission. Nor does any of this conflict with another important point in the Lagos agreements which set the task of preserving Chad's integrity, unity and independence. In any case, with the OAU, Africa has its own competent body which is capable of sorting out the situation without any outside prompting.

ETHIOPIA HAS NO CLAIMS ON SOMALIA, 'ANY COUNTRY'

LD222032 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1530 GMT 22 Jan 81 EA

[Vladimir Korochantsev commentary]

[Text] The Somali foreign minister, Jama Barre, recently briefly commented on the report that Ethiopia is preparing to invade Somalia, which is nothing but a pack of lies. The SAUDI NEWS AGENCY quoted Jama Barre's press statement in At-Ta'if that Ethiopian forces had massed at the Somali border. Our commentator Vladimir Korochantsev says:

It is known that Ethiopia had not invaded any country nor has it any claims on any country. This ugly and baseless lie is aimed at nothing but distorting the truth. An Ethiopian Foreign Ministry spokesman recently declared this report of Ethiopia massing troops on the common border as nothing but concocted lies aimed at getting arms worth tens of millions of dollars from the Pentagon for the Mogadishu regime. This regime is not hiding its policy of aiming to seize portions of land from some of its neighbors. If we look at this from another angle it is aimed at speeding up the stationing of American forces--the Rapid Deployment Force--at the bases Somalia has given to America. It is also aimed at increasing the number of units to be stationed in Berbera and Mogadishu.

It is crystal clear that those who are spreading these baseless lies are only stooges of foreigners. Their real aim is to conceal the imperialist expansionist policies in this region. The imperialist countries are planning to get bases for their forces stationed in America and Western Europe and particularly for areas where the natural climate is suitable. According to Western news agencies, there are forces from seven nations in Somalia. These are units from Egypt assisted by Washington and Tel Aviv.

Reliable reports add that America is planning to involve Somali forces in the military excercises between Egyptian and American forces, and also to form a joint command between Somali and Egyptian forces.

The anti-Ethiopian campaign launched by Somalia is being backed by imperialists steps in the the Indian Ocean and central Africa whose sole aim is to divide the independent African states and also to create crises in the Continent of Africa.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

Aid to Honduras

LD221444 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 22 Jan, TASS--Thirty six U.S. advisers have arrived recently in Honduras to take part in training the army of that Central American state for an incursion into neighbouring El Salvador. They are specialists in military communications, logistical support and anti-guerrilla warfare. This was reported Wednesday by the Honduras coordination committee of solidarity with the people of El Salvador.

"Simultaneously", the statement of the committee, which was made public here, says, "large consignments of munitions have started arriving in Honduras from the United States, to be further shipped to the anti-national regime of El Salvador." Containers with the U.S.-made weaponry are first taken by ships to the city of Puerto Cortes on the Honduras Caribbean coast, and then dispatched to the airports of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. There the containers are put aboard U.S. Hercules planes and air-lifted to El Salvador in nighttime.

PRAVDA Report

LD221611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 5

[Special correspondent A. Vasilyev and TASS reports for 19 January: "On the Events in El Salvador"]

[Excerpts] Havana--As the Salvadoran patriots' underground radio station "Liberation" reports, fighting between rebel detachments and the reactionary junta's army has continued over the last few days over a wide area of El Salvador's territory. As a result of successful guerrilla operations the city of Usulutan in the south of the country has been encircled. The local garrison is offering the patriots practically no resistance.

News agencies' correspondents report from El Salvador that in a week of fighting the rebels have succeeded in putting out of action a large proportion of the junta's combat planes and helicopters, some of which were destroyed during artillery shelling of airfields.

As PRENSA LATINA reports, an official spokesman for Guatemala has confirmed reports that regular Guatemalan troops are concentrated along the Salvadoran border. According to reports from Washington, ground forces and aircraft not only in Guatemala but also in Honduras are concentrating on the Salvadoran borders. Guatemala has drawn up several thousand troops in the border regions. As for Honduras, it is reported that its military contingent amounts to 3,000 servicemen.

New York--repressions against the population continue in El Salvador. As UPI reports, dozens of people have recently fallen victim to the rightwing terror. In the city of Tecoluca, 60 km from San Salvador, the punitive forces have carried out reprisals against 35 patriots and, in an attempt to cover the traces of their crime, poured gas over the bodies and set fire to them.

A mass demonstration and rally have been held in the American city of Berkeley (California) under the slogans "No to Intervention in Central America!" and "CIA, Hands Off El Salvador!" Representatives of U.S. labor union, youth and religious organizations angrily condemned the ruling circles' policy of stepping up interference in El Salvador's internal affairs.

17TH KIRGIZ COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

LD201740 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1312 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The regular 17th Kirgiz Communist Party Congress began its work in Frunze today. The congress was opened by Turdakun Usubaliyevich Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee. The delegates unanimously elected a working presidium, secretariat and credentials commission for the congress composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected.

Comrade Turdakun Usubaliyevich Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee to the congress. The congress delegates also heard the report of Comrade Almayev, chairman of the Kirgiz Communist Party Auditing Commission. Discussions on the reports which had been heard then began.

Issues Discussed

LD221546 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1547 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Report by correspondent (Rimma Grigorova)--recorded]

[Excerpt] The second day of the 17th Kirgiz Communist Party Congress is ending. A serious, detailed and specific debate about the victories and errors of the last 5-year plan and thoughts about the present and the future are engaging the attention of the delegates to the party forum. The accountability report of the Central Committee of the republican Communist Party was discussed and approved. Dozens of people spoke in the debate on the report. Many different aspects of all branches of the republic's economy, science, culture and education were touched upon.

In conformity with the congress agenda the delegates came to hear another report during the afternoon, on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress: "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990." This report was delivered by Comrade Duyshěyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

Conclusion 22 Jan

LD221552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The Kirgiz Communist Party congress ended its work today. Delegates analyzed in detail the activity of the republican party organization during the 10th 5-Year Plan and introduced a number of proposals aimed at the further expansion of socialist competition and the successful implementation of the republic's socioeconomic development program.

Among the most important tasks in the forthcoming work are the rise in industrial output and the further upsurge of agriculture. It is planned to build the Tashkumyrskaya GES, a carpet combine and to put into use about 50,000 hectares of new irrigated areas. Measures were outlined to improve the style and methods of party guidance, of economic and cultural construction work and to strengthen mass-political work.

Participants at the congress endorsed a letter of greetings to the Central Committee of the party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The congress elected the executive organs of the Kirgiz Communist Party and delegates to the 26th congress.

MOLDAVIAN, ARMENIAN, GEORGIAN CONGRESSES BEGIN

LD221046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] The congresses of the Moldavian, Armenian and Georgian communist parties opened in Kishinev, Yerevan and Tbilisi today. The delegates are to discuss the reports of the republican Communist Party central committees and the guidelines of the party Central Committee for the 26th congress. They are also to elect delegates to this congress. We have received reports that Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, has delivered a review report in Kishinev, as has Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, in Tbilisi.

Further Report

LD221638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] In Tbilisi, Yerevan and Kishinev the congresses of the communist parties of Georgia, Armenia and Moldavia began their work today. Their agendas include the reports by the central committees and the auditing commissions, reports on the draft guidelines of the economic and social development of the USSR and the election of executive organs of the republican party organizations as well as of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Grossu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party, quoted a number of facts in his review report; he said that production efficiency had increased noticeably in Moldavia and republican agriculture had developed dynamically. During the 10th 5-Year Plan goods to the value of over R400 million had been sold; the manufacture of agricultural machinery, precision instruments and such consumer goods as fabrics, knitted goods, footwear and clothing had increased. In agriculture a considerable rise in grain production, as well as animal products, had been achieved.

For Moldavia the new 5-year plan means the further development of industry, agriculture and social construction work. For instance, sufficient housing will be built in the republic to provide every fourth or fifth family with a new apartment.

Demirchyan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, who made the review report at the congress in Yerevan, emphasized that the consistent implementation of the economic strategy of the party made it possible to build 70 industrial enterprises and large shops during the 5-year period. A new level has been attained in power industry development: The Armenian AES has been put into service as has the Shamskaya GES. The electronics, instrument making and other industries have developed at an accelerated rate. During the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the output of highest class goods has increased more than fourfold.

Much attention was paid at the congress to ideological work, the international education of the working people, the selection of deployment of cadres and the perfecting of the style of work of party organizations and soviet organs. Criticism was voiced against some ministries and authorities as well as against construction organizations. The congress is continuing its work.

Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, who today delivered the review report, pointed out that the 10th 5-Year Plan had become an important landmark in the life of Soviet Georgia. Republican toilers had ensured stable and high annual production rates. The volume of industrial production output rose by 41 percent during the 5-year period. Labor productivity had increased considerably.

All five sets of Inguri GES have been put on load, the cascade of the Vartsikhe GES has been started up, new capacities have been put into service in metallurgy and the chemical industry. The Samgori-Batumi oil pipeline has gone into service. Agricultural output increased by over one-third during the 5-year plan. The real income of the population has risen; about 125,000 families moved into well furnished apartments.

Much attention was paid in the report and in speeches by congress delegates to questions concerning the degree of employment of the able-bodied population in the national economy and ways were outlined to perfect organizational and party, politico-educational and ideological work, the administration of the economic and sociocultural development of the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Delegates heard the review report by the Auditing Commission of the Georgian Communist Party. The congress is continuing its work.

LEADERS ATTEND MOSCOW CITY ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD200936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] An hour ago the report back and election conference of the Moscow city CPSU organization opened in the Hall of Columns in the House of the Unions.

Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov were welcomed into the Presidium with stormy, prolonged applause. Here too were representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, veterans of the revolution, frontrankers and innovators in production, figures from science and culture and military leaders.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, is reading the report back account of the Moscow Gorkom.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS TASHKENT PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD211748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Summary] A party economic aktiv took place today in Tashkent. In the republic R1.5 billion-worth of goods above plan have been produced; around 100 major industries built, 25 million square meters of housing constructed and hundreds of thousands of hectares of new land put to use.

"Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbek Central Committee took part in the work of the meeting."

EDITORIAL REVIEWS PARTY REPORTS, ELECTIONS

LD231015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Inviolable Unity"]

[Excerpts] There is only a little more than a month to go before a historic event in the life of our party and our people--the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. The atmosphere of great political and labor activeness in which the preparations for the congress are proceeding, the unanimous approval by all Soviet people of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the wonderful patriotic initiatives of urban and rural working people testify with new force to the inviolable unity of party and people and to their boundless dedication to the bright communist ideals.

"We state with complete justification that the people and the party are united," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his new year congratulations. "This inviolable unity is the guarantee of new successes in our struggle for communism."

The prestige of Lenin's party among the masses is great and unshakable. The party's selfless service of the people during the years of peaceful creative labor and the grim trials of war has cogently proved that our party has no interests other than working people's interests, no higher aim that the people's good. It is precisely this extremely lofty and humane goal that brings the party close to the people and links it with all Soviet people by firm indissoluble ties. All our great and indisputable successes in building a communist society are inseparable from the CPSU's titanic revolutionary transforming activity. The party's leading and directing role, enshrined in legislation in the USSR Constitution, are increasingly fully displayed nowadays, in the period of mature socialism.

Soviet people have greeted the draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR" as a document of tremendous theoretical and practical significance and as a vivid new manifestation of the party's tireless concern for the people's good. This historic document has once again revealed with exceptional force the strength of scientific foresight and the realism of the party's policy, and the party's ability to direct the masses' energy toward resolving the most urgent national economic and social tasks.

The nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft has confirmed the unanimous determination of urban and rural working people to honorably fulfill the party's plans and to make a creative contribution to implementing the set tasks. The thousands of valuable proposals aimed at further improving production efficiency and work quality, the all-out quest for and utilization of reserves and the pitch of the socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress are characteristic signs of the first weeks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

According to the longstanding Leninist tradition, party committees' reports to communists are also essentially their reports to the working people and the whole people. During the current report and election campaign all aspects of party organizations' activity have been examined in businesslike, keen and self-critical fashion at every level. Consequently the most burning issues of our economic and social life, issues that perturb millions of people--both communists and nonparty people--are being analyzed: the development of the economy and culture, the improvement of Soviet citizens' working and living conditions and the enhancement of their well-being.

Our party extensively briefs the working people about all the issues discussed during the report and election campaign. Publicity and the information of the masses regarding the party's activity are also a longstanding Leninist tradition. And this embodies a profound meaning; the party has no secrets from the people. It is vitally interested in ensuring that all Soviet people know about its deeds and plans and have their own opinion of them.

It is one of the most important principles of the CPSU's activity to be always with the people, to be always in the midst of the masses. In resolving vital economic and social problems the party invariably turns to the working people, to their experience and great civic consciousness. This is being cogently borne out yet again during the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, in which millions of people--both communists and nonparty people--are taking part.

Our people have embarked on the 11th 5-Year Plan in the flower of their creative strength and potential. We look to the future with confidence. We are inspired by the great goal of building a communist society. We are being led to that goal by the militant, proven vanguard of the working class and our entire people--the CPSU.

KOMSOMOL CONFERENCES DISCUSS CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD231021 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "We Will Fulfill the Party's Plans"]

[Text] The all-union Komsomol Central Committee has held zonal conferences of leaders of union republic Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol kraykom and obkom newspapers and television and radio youth program personnel.

They discussed the tasks facing the editors of youth papers and radio and television programs in the course of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. The conferences noted the high activeness of Komsomol members and young people in discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress.

Newspapers and radio and television broadcasts give daily information on the Soviet people's historic accomplishments, outline the prospects of national economic plans and ways of fulfilling them, and describe the contribution made by Komsomol members and young people to the nationwide struggle for a fitting greeting to the party congress.

The conference also paid great attention to the need to improve the vigor and pertinence of all work and the organizing role of Komsomol committees and journalist collectives. The conference participants unanimously noted that more attention should be paid by youth mass information media to matters relating to the struggle to achieve real results. It is important that specific tasks be defined and the requisite work force provided for every work place and that the struggle for high efficiency and quality and rational use of work time, manpower and material resources be waged without fuss.

The conferences were attended and addressed by Komsomol Central Committee executives and leaders of central Komsomol publications.

VESELOV APPOINTED RSFSR EDUCATION MINISTER

LD231023 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Georgiy Petrovish Veselov be appointed RSFSR minister of education.

[Signed] M. Yasnov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kh. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Moscow, 15 January 1981

ESTONIAN KGB CHIEF PORK MEETS ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD222328 Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting of Valter Kaluson, member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, with the collective of the Tallinn Polytechnic Institute took place within the framework of a joint republican political day. August Pork, candidate member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Estonian SSR State Security Committee, met the party and economic aktiv of Sillama town. The subject of discussion was the "main guidelines" of our country's development in the next 5-year period.

TRUD ON TRADE UNIONS' PRODUCTION, SOCIAL TASKS

LD221543 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Trade Unions' Important Tasks"]

[Excerpts] The complex, crucial tasks which have been set for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the immediate future make it incumbent on the trade unions to constantly improve the organization of socialist competition and strive insistently for the introduction of leading experience. Now that Soviet working people are maintaining a labor watch in honor of the 26th party congress and many collectives and entire sectors have fulfilled ahead of schedule targets for the final year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole, trade union organizations must develop the successes achieved and ensure that the targets achieved by today's innovators become tomorrow's norm for everyone. All this will enable us to significantly speed up economic development and will help us to successfully fulfill national economic plans.

Trade union organizations must strive for the fuller utilization of internal reserves to ensure that labor collectives attain the targets planned and to promote savings of material resources. The significance of this factor is increasing all the time in the light of the huge, constantly growing scale of social production.

In the course of the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress great attention is being devoted to the all-round development of the agroindustrial complex, whose main task is to provide the country with reliable supplies of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. A further growth in the output from the fields and livestock units must be achieved by means of comprehensively improving the land's fertility and the standard of arable farming and livestock raising, reequipping agriculture on the basis of new, up-to-date hardware and widely disseminating the experience of leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The draft also makes provision for efficient collaboration among sectors associated with the production, procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural products and with bringing them to the consumer. Trade union councils and committees must help ensure harmonious, purposeful work by labor collectives in the different sectors making up the agro-industrial complex and the fuller utilization of reserves for further increasing the country's food resources.

Trade union organizations must step up their influence on the resolution of social and consumer questions. It is necessary to analyze the results of fulfillment of collective contracts and agreements on social questions and work safety on kolkhozes in the past year and to organize their timely conclusion for 1981. Here particular attention should be devoted to improving working people's working, living and leisure conditions, improving medical, cultural and consumer services and public catering, and fulfilling plans for the construction and commissioning of housing and children's preschool institutions.

Taking part in the discussion of the CPSU Central Committee's draft, Soviet people are putting forward many proposals aimed at improving planning and management, strengthening discipline, increasing production efficiency and resolving social questions. Trade union councils and committees in conjunction with economic leaders must examine working people's proposals attentively and with interest, take them into account in future work and inform higher bodies of the most important, principled proposals.

In preparing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet trade unions most improve the standard of their work in labor collectives and mobilize the working people's creative initiative and energy for the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

TRANCAUCASUS MILITARY DISTRICT CONFERENCE HELD

LD221053 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jan 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "For the Sake of the Security of the Southern Borders: The 30th Transcaucasus Military District Party Conference"]

[Text] Servicemen of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner, fulfilling with honor the tasks set them and reliably guarding our great motherland's southern borders.

These words rang out like a sacred vow at the 30th Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District party conference, held in Tbilisi.

Taking part in the conference's work were E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Yu.N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom; I.A. Larin, deputy sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Lt Gen V.S. Nechayev first deputy chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Lt Gen N.I. Makarov, chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District Troops; S.M. Guseynov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; M.M. Davtyan, chief of the Armenian CP Cental Committee Administrative Organs Department; N.R. Sadzhaya, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Lt Gen Yu.L. Fotinov, deputy chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; and Maj Gen M.F. Chereilov chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District Troops Political Department.

A report on the state of and measures to further improve party political work in increasing the troops' combat readiness and training and educating personnel was delivered by Col Gen O.F. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

A report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," was delivered by Lt Gen A.I. Shirinkin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

A speech was delivered at the conference by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The forum of Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District communists, it was noted at the conference, is taking place in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor enthusiasm in the country aroused by the preparations for the 26th party congress. In resolving the tasks of communist building the party devotes great attention to maintaining the country's defense capability at the necessary level. The situation existing in the world, particularly the arms race fanned by the United States, required this.

Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District personnel, it was stressed at the conference, having a correct understanding of the present-day international and military-political situation, are making every effort to resolve the tasks facing them and ensure the security of the fatherland's southern borders. This is indicated by the results of the past training year. The vast majority of units and subunits in the district finished the year with high indicators in training and service.

Considerable work has been done with a view to further strengthening military discipline, order and organization in units and subunits. The successful resolution of the increasingly complex tasks of combat readiness and the strengthening of military discipline are directly dependent on the standard of ideological work. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" had a most beneficial influence on increasing its effectiveness.

The study, propagandization and discussion of the draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" are taking place in close alliance with combat training and the resolution of tasks to maintain combat readiness in the district's units. All this helps to develop personnel's service, social and political activity.

It was stressed at the conference that the attention and concern of the Transcaucasian republics' party and soviet organs can be constantly sensed in the resolution of tasks in further increasing the combat readiness of the district's troops, educating personnel and improving housing and living conditions. The Military Council and Political Organs in conjunction with the Georgian, Azerbaijan and Armenian Communist Party central committees elaborate and adopt plans for joint measures in the military-patriotic and international education of young civilians and army personnel and in strengthening servicemen's ties with working people in the fraternal Transcaucasian republics.

On behalf of the USSR Defense Ministry Collegium, gratitude was expressed at the conference to the Georgian, Azerbaijan and Armenian Communist Party central committees for their all-round assistance to the district's command and political organs in their work to train and educate the personnel of units and subunits.

The conference participants unanimously approved the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress and outlined measures to ensure further profound study, discussion and propagandization of the draft and to mobilize the district's personnel for a fitting greeting for the party congress.

A report on the work of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate's Party Commission was delivered by Col M.S. Golik, secretary of the Party Commission.

The delegates to the district party conference adopted with great enthusiasm a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In conclusion the conference participants sang the party anthem, the Internationale.